United Nations A/66/454 (Part II)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 27

Social development

Report of the Third Committee

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I. Introduction

1. An account of the general discussion under this item and the previous recommendation made by the Third Committee to the General Assembly under the item appear in the report of the Third Committee contained in document A/66/454 (Part I).

2. For the documents before the Committee under this item, see document A/66/454 (Part I).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.3/66/L.7 and Rev.1

3. At the 11th meeting, on 11 October 2011, the representative of the Republic of Moldova, on behalf of Azerbaijan, Croatia, Guatemala, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova and Senegal, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" (A/C.3/66/L.7), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the World Programme of Action for Youth, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 50/81 of 14 December 1995 and 62/126 of 18 December 2007,

"*Recalling also* the outcome document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding, adopted by the General Assembly on 26 July 2011,

"*Recalling further* the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

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"*Welcoming* the participation of young representatives in national delegations at the General Assembly,

"*Profoundly concerned* that the situation of youth, especially girls and young women, in many parts of the world has been negatively impacted by the world financial and economic crisis, and reaffirming that eradicating poverty continues to be the greatest global challenge facing the world today, recognizing its impact beyond the socio-economic context,

"*Recognizing* the complex character of the current global food crisis and ongoing food insecurity as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, which is also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of the necessary technology, and recognizing also that a strong commitment from national Governments and the international community as a whole is required to confront the major threats to food security and to ensure that policies in the area of agriculture do not distort trade and worsen the food crisis,

"1. *Reaffirms* the World Programme of Action for Youth;

"2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding';

"3. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: United Nations system coordination and collaboration related to youth', and welcomes the recent increased collaboration among the United Nations entities in the area of youth development;

"4. *Expresses deep concern* that attainment of the social development objectives may be hindered by the economic and financial crisis, as well as challenges brought about by the food and energy crisis and by climate change;

"5. *Urges* Member States to promote the full and effective participation of young people and youth-led organizations in relevant decision-making processes, including in developing, implementing and monitoring policies, programmes and activities that deal with responding to the current financial and economic crisis;

"6. *Also urges* Member States to specifically address youth development in their economic and financial recovery measures as a response to global financial and economic crises by emphasizing youth employment, promoting volunteerism and the development of formal, informal and non-formal educational and training systems in line with the needs of young people and their societies;

"7. *Stresses* the potential of information and communications technology to improve the quality of life of young people in order to enable them to overcome the adverse impacts of the current crises and calls upon Member States to ensure universal, non-discriminatory, equitable, safe and affordable access to information and communications technology, especially in schools and public places, and to remove the barriers to bridging the digital divide, including through transfer of technology and international cooperation, as well as to promote the development of locally relevant content and

implement measures to equip young people with the knowledge and skills to use information and communications technology appropriately and safely;

"8. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work as well as entrepreneurship also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying labour standards;

"9. *Urges* Member States to address the situation of young women and girls as well as gender stereotypes which perpetuate discrimination against women and stereotypic roles of men and women that are preclusive of social development by reaffirming the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease, and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

"10. *Recognizes* the adverse impact of the economic and financial crises on the quality of life and health of young people, and in this regard encourages Member States to promote health education and health literacy among youth, including through evidence-based education and information strategies and programmes in and out of schools and through public campaigns, as well as to increase the access of youth to affordable, safe and effective health care;

"11. *Urges* Member States, in order to address the social impacts of the crises, to increase efforts to improve the quality of education and promote universal access to education, particularly for young women, out-of-school youth, youth with disabilities, indigenous youth, youth in rural areas, youth migrants and youth living with HIV and affected by AIDS, without discrimination on any basis, to ensure that they can acquire the knowledge, capacities, skills and ethical values needed, including by appropriate access to scholarships and other mobility programmes, non-formal education and technical and vocational education and training;

"12. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to consider establishing a national youth delegate programme, whereby Member States are represented by young delegates on a continuing basis during relevant discussions in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, bearing in mind the principle of gender balance, and emphasizes that such youth representatives should be selected through a transparent process which ensures that they have a suitable mandate to represent young people in their countries;

"13. *Calls upon* donors, including Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to actively contribute to the United Nations Youth Fund in order to facilitate the participation of youth representatives from developing countries in the activities of the United

Nations, taking into account the need for greater geographic balance of youth representation, as well as to accelerate the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth and to support the production of the World Youth Report, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to encourage contributions to the Fund;

"14. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Programme on Youth within the existing resources of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs so as to meet the increasing demands on the Programme;

"15. *Requests* that United Nations entities enhance their coordination and intensify efforts towards a more coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to youth development through, inter alia, the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, calls upon the United Nations entities and relevant partners to develop additional measures to support national, regional and international efforts in addressing challenges hindering youth development, and in this regard encourages close collaboration with Member States as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society".

4. At its 42nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" (A/C.3/66/L.7/Rev.1), submitted by Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Armenia, Australia, the Bahamas, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Portugal orally corrected the text.

6. Also at its 42nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.7/Rev.1, as orally corrected (see para. 35, draft resolution I).

7. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Libya made a statement; after the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United States of America, Tunisia, Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements (see A/C.3/66/SR.42).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.3/66/L.8 and Rev.1

8. At the 22nd meeting, on 18 October, the representative of Peru, on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Peru, introduced a draft resolution

entitled "Promoting social integration through social inclusion" (A/C.3/66/L.8), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled 'World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world', held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/12 of 22 July 2010 on promoting social integration,

"*Recalling further* the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, in which Heads of State and Government acknowledged the significant importance of promoting comprehensive systems of social protection that provide universal access to essential social services, consistent with national priorities and circumstances, to meet internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment of the international community to realizing the universal right to decent work, an adequate standard of living, essential social services and social security for all,

"*Recognizing* that economic growth should be accompanied by social inclusion and needs to be translated into poverty eradication and social protection policies, programmes and mechanisms to achieve an inclusive society with sustainable development, in every country, particularly in developing countries,

"*Expressing concern* that those who are in vulnerable or marginalized situations, such as women, young people, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as migrants and indigenous people, continue to be widely excluded from the gains of economic growth,

"*Recognizing* that social inclusion policies and systems play a critical role in promoting an inclusive society, and is also crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion and inclusion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

"*Reaffirming* the essential role of corporate social responsibility in creating an enabling environment to promote economic growth and social integration,

"*Recognizing* that social inclusion should be implemented as a result of and as a complement to democracy, as a best practice policy of States and as a useful tool for promoting social integration,

"*Acknowledging* that social inclusion policies should also strengthen gender equality, as well as the rights of indigenous people and the rights and obligations of migrants,

"*Acknowledging also* that the participation of persons in vulnerable or marginalized situations is crucial to formulate and implement social inclusion policies that effectively achieve social integration, as appropriate,

"*Stressing* the importance of a conducive international environment, in particular enhanced international cooperation to support national efforts towards promoting social integration through social inclusion in every country, particularly in developing countries, including the fulfilment of all commitments on official development assistance, debt relief, market access, financial and technical support and capacity-building,

"*Expressing concern* that, in times of world economic and financial crisis, climate change and food insecurity, social exclusion can be exacerbated, and therefore recognizing the critical need to implement sustainable and reliable social inclusion policies and programmes,

"1. *Stresses* that States have the moral obligation to create a 'society for all' based on respect for fundamental human rights and the principles of equality and equity among individuals, access to basic social services and promotion of the active participation of every member of society, in particular those in vulnerable or marginalized situations, in all aspects of life, including civic, social, economic and political activities, as well as participation in decision-making processes;

"2. *Calls upon* States to promote a more equitable distribution of economic growth gains by implementing socially responsive macroeconomic policies to pursue social integration through social inclusion;

"3. *Encourages* States to consider, when appropriate, the creation, in as timely a manner as possible, of national institutions or agencies for promoting, implementing and evaluating social inclusion programmes and mechanisms at the national and local levels;

"4. *Invites* Member States, and encourages regional organizations, to support national efforts to achieve inclusive societies, in particular in developing countries, by providing financial and technical cooperation for the design and implementation of sound social inclusion policies;

"5. *Calls upon* relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including those belonging to the international financial system, to support States in mainstreaming social integration objectives into social inclusion policies, ensuring the participation of persons in vulnerable or marginalized situations in planning, implementing and monitoring processes, in collaboration with development partners, the private sector and civil society organizations;

"6. *Invites* States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations, development partners, the private sector and civil society organizations to exchange views and share information concerning sound social inclusion policies and best practices;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

"8. *Decides* to consider the question further at its sixty-seventh session under a sub-item entitled 'Promotion of social inclusion'."

9. At its 46th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Promoting social integration through social inclusion" (A/C.3/66/L.8/Rev.1), submitted by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Finland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

10. Also at its 46th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.8/Rev.1 (see para. 35, draft resolution II).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/66/SR.46).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.9

12. At the 11th meeting, on 11 October, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Bangladesh, Guatemala, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar and Sri Lanka, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Cooperatives in social development" (A/C.3/66/L.9). Subsequently, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Niger, Panama, Poland, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.[1]

13. At the 16th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of Mongolia orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, before the word "factor", the word "major" was replaced by the word "significant", so that the paragraph would read:

"*Recognizing* that cooperatives, in their various forms, promote the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of all people, including women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, are becoming a significant factor of economic and social development and contribute to the eradication of poverty";

[1] After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Egypt and Trinidad and Tobago indicated that they had intended to sponsor the draft resolution.

(b) In operative paragraph 4, after the word "Governments", the words "and international organizations, in partnership with cooperatives and cooperative organizations," were inserted, so that the paragraph would read:

> "4. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in partnership with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to consider developing a road map or plan of action for the promotion of cooperatives for sustainable socio-economic development beyond the International Year of Cooperatives and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session so as to ensure a focused and effective follow-up to the activities of the Year";

(c) In operative paragraph 8, after the word "members", the words "while respecting the principles of gender equality and the empowerment of women," were inserted, so that the paragraph would read:

> "8. *Invites* Governments, in collaboration with the cooperative movement, to develop programmes aimed at enhancing capacity-building of cooperatives, including by strengthening the organizational, management and financial skills of their members, while respecting the principles of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and to introduce and support programmes to improve the access of cooperatives to new technologies".

14. Also at its 16th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.9, as orally revised (see para. 35, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolutions A/C.3/66/L.10 and Rev.1

15. At the 11th meeting, on 11 October, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf also of the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and Other Internationally Agreed Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities" (A/C.3/66/L.10), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
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> "*Recalling* the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,
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> "*Recalling also* its previous resolutions on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in which it recognized the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level, and stressing the duty of Member States to achieve greater justice and equality for all, in particular persons with disabilities,
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> "*Noting* that, according to the World Health Organization and the World Bank, persons with disabilities make up an estimated 15 per cent of the world's population, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular for developing countries,

"*Recalling* its resolution 65/186 of 21 December 2010, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session information on the implementation of the resolution, with a view to convening, within existing resources, a high-level meeting at the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly on strengthening efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities;

"2. *Decides* to convene a one-day High-level Meeting of the General Assembly, at the level of Heads of State and Government, on the second day of the general debate of the sixty-seventh session, with the overarching theme 'The way forward: a disability inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond', which shall be financed within existing resources;

"3. *Also decides* that the organizational arrangements for the High-level Meeting shall be as follows:

(a) The High-level Meeting will comprise a plenary meeting and two consecutive informal interactive round tables, with the round tables to be chaired by Member States at the invitation of the President of the General Assembly, and that the themes for the round tables will be decided by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States;

(b) The opening plenary meeting will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, and an eminent person actively engaged in matters related to disabilities and a representative of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, both of whom will be chosen by the President of the Assembly;

(c) The chairs of the round tables will present summaries of the discussions at the closing plenary meeting;

(d) In order to promote interactive and substantive discussions, participation in each round table will include Member States, observers and representatives of entities of the United Nations system, civil society, organizations concerned with persons with disabilities and the private sector;

"4. *Further decides* that the High-level Meeting will result in a concise, action-oriented outcome document, and requests the President of the General Assembly to produce a draft text, in consultation with Member States, taking into account input from organizations led by persons with disabilities, and to convene informal consultations at an appropriate date in order to enable sufficient consideration and agreement by Member States prior to the Meeting;

"5. *Calls upon* Member States to consider including in their delegations to the High-level Meeting persons with disabilities, bearing in mind the principles of gender balance and non-discrimination;

"6. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with

the Economic and Social Council who will participate in the High-level Meeting;

"7. *Also invites* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other non-governmental organizations, relevant civil society organizations and the private sector who may participate in the High-level Meeting, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, and to submit the list to Member States for consideration on a no-objection basis;

"8. *Encourages* all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, private sector entities and other relevant stakeholders to consider supporting the participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular delegates who are persons with disabilities and representatives of non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations from developing countries, in order to ensure the broadest possible participation, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in this regard;

"9. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the Meeting, including the length of the meetings, the identification of an eminent person and a representative of persons with disabilities to speak at the opening plenary meeting and the identification of chairs for the round tables, bearing in mind the level of representation and equitable geographical representation".

16. At its 49th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and Other Internationally Agreed Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities" (A/C.3/66/L.10/Rev.1), submitted by Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Chad, the Comoros, Guinea, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement of programme budget implications in connection with the draft resolution.

18. Also at its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.10/Rev.1 (see para. 35, draft resolution IV).

19. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Poland (on behalf of the European Union) and the Philippines (see A/C.3/66/SR.49).

E. Draft resolutions A/C.3/66/L.11 and Rev.1

20. At the 11th meeting, on 11 October, the representative of Argentina, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly" (A/C.3/66/L.11), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled 'World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world', held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

"*Reaffirming* that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit and at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 60/209 of 22 December 2005 on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

"*Reaffirming* Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/18 of 24 July 2008 on promoting full employment and decent work for all and Council resolution 2010/12 of 22 July 2010 on promoting social integration, and welcoming the decision of the Commission for Social Development to have 'Poverty eradication' as the priority theme for the 2011-2012 review and policy cycle,

"*Noting with appreciation* the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled 'Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development',

"*Noting* that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization and in the Global Jobs Pact, in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including its objective of social protection,

"*Emphasizing* the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

"*Recognizing* that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of economic and social development,

"*Expressing deep concern* that attainment of the social development objectives is being hindered by the ongoing global financial and economic crisis, as well as challenges brought about by the food and energy crises,

"*Recognizing* the complex character of the current global food crisis and ongoing food insecurity as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, which is also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of the necessary technology, and recognizing also that a strong commitment from national Governments and the international community as a whole is required to confront the major threats to food security and to ensure that policies in the area of agriculture, in particular agricultural subsidies, do not distort trade and worsen the food crisis,

"*Deeply concerned* that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and its manifestations, such as hunger, trafficking in human beings, disease, lack of adequate shelter, illiteracy and hopelessness, are particularly severe in developing countries, while acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating extreme poverty,

"*Recognizing* the importance of support by the international community for national capacity-building efforts in the area of social development,

"*Affirming* its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed,

"*Recognizing* the need to ensure market access for developing countries, including for agricultural products,

"*Recognizing also* that social inclusion is a means for achieving social integration and is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and

just societies and for improving social cohesion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action, in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

"3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;

"4. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

"5. *Expresses deep concern* that the world financial and economic crisis, the world food and energy crises, continuing food insecurity and climate change, as well as the lack of results so far in the multilateral trade negotiations and a loss of confidence in the international economic system, have negative implications for social development, in particular for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration;

"6. *Stresses* the importance of the policy space of national Governments, in particular in the areas of social expenditure and social protection programmes, and calls upon international financial institutions and donors to support developing countries in achieving their social development, in line with their national priorities and strategies by, among other things, providing debt relief;

"7. *Recognizes* that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously;

"8. *Also recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly has been weakened in national and international policymaking and that, while poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

"9. *Acknowledges* that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), launched after the World Summit for Social Development, has provided the long-term vision for sustained and concerted efforts at the national and international levels to eradicate poverty;

"10. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the first Decade has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"11. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit, the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and the International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Monterrey Consensus, have reinforced the priority and urgency of poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda;

"12. *Also emphasizes* that poverty eradication policies should attack poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations, and that equity and the reduction of inequalities need to be incorporated in those policies;

"13. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive and people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

"14. *Also stresses* that stability in global financial systems and corporate social responsibility and accountability, as well as national economic policies that have an impact on other stakeholders, are essential in creating an enabling international environment to promote economic growth and social development;

"15. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

"16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental

freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

"17. *Stresses*, further, that effective participation of people in civic, social, economic and political activities is essential in order to achieve the eradication of poverty and the promotion of social inclusion; in this regard, Governments should increase participation of citizens and communities in the planning and implementation of social integration policies and strategies aimed at achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all;

"18. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the most disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, in order to deliver social justice combined with economic efficiency, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and further reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, taking fully into account the social impact and dimension of globalization;

"19. *Notes with interest* the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 10 June 2008 of the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, which acknowledges the particular role of the Organization in promoting a fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts, and the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 19 June 2009 of the Global Jobs Pact;

"20. *Reaffirms* that there is an urgent need to create an environment at the national and international levels that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development and that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and also reaffirms that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social well-being for all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization;

"21. *Stresses* the importance of removing obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their exclusion from labour markets;

"22. *Reaffirms* the need to address all forms of violence in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, particularly against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and discrimination, including xenophobia, recognizing that violence increases challenges to States and societies in the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, and further recognizes that terrorism, trafficking in arms, organized crime, trafficking in

persons, money-laundering, ethnic and religious conflict, civil war, politically motivated killing and genocide present fundamental threats to societies and pose increasing challenges to States and societies in the attainment of conditions conducive to social development, and that they further present urgent and compelling reasons for action by Governments individually and, as appropriate, jointly to foster social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity;

"23. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to commit to mainstreaming the goal of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities;

"24. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, and invites financial institutions, to support efforts to mainstream the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities;

"25. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying international labour standards;

"26. *Also recognizes* that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work, tripartism and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

"27. *Stresses* that policies and strategies to achieve full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to promote gender equality and foster social integration for social groups such as young people, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as migrants and indigenous peoples, on an equal basis with others;

"28. *Also stresses* the need to allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour market participation and wage inequalities, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men;

"29. *Encourages* States to design and implement strategies and policies for the creation of full and productive employment that is appropriately and adequately remunerated, and for the reduction of unemployment, and further encourages States to promote youth employment by, inter alia, developing and implementing policies and strategies in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

"30. *Also encourages* States to pursue efforts to promote the concerns of older persons and persons with disabilities and their organizations in the planning, implementation and evaluation of all development programmes and policies;

"31. *Stresses* that policies and programmes designed to achieve poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to foster social integration, including by providing marginalized

socio-economic sectors and groups with equal access to opportunities and social protection;

"32. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and social development, and stresses the importance of enforcing labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

"33. *Recognizes* that, since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, the World Programme of Action for Youth, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action;

"34. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer and job creation programmes and social protection systems, are needed;

"35. *Recognizes* the importance of providing social protection schemes for the formal and informal economy as instruments to achieve equity, inclusion and stability and cohesion of societies, and emphasizes the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

"36. *Stresses* that poverty eradication policies should, inter alia, ensure that people living in poverty have access to education, health, water and sanitation and other public and social services, as well as access to productive resources, including credit, land, training, technology, knowledge and information, and ensure that citizens and local communities participate in decision-making on social development policies and programmes in this regard;

"37. *Recognizes* that the social integration of people living in poverty should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including nutrition, health, water, sanitation, housing and access to education and employment, through integrated development strategies;

"38. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health care, eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly young people, older persons and persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed by globalization and market-driven reforms to social development in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

"39. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, recognizing the need for social protection systems to provide social

security and support labour-market participation, invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies and policies on extending social security coverage, and also urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems;

"40. *Requests* the United Nations system to support national efforts of Member States to achieve inclusive social development, in particular by fostering eradication of poverty, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, in a coherent and coordinated manner, and to promote exchanges of good practices in this regard;

"41. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the areas of education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social security, and notes the attention paid to those areas in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

"42. *Recognizes* the need to formulate social development policies in an integral, articulated and participative manner, recognizing poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon, calls for interlinked public policies on this matter, and underlines the need for public policies to be included in a comprehensive development and well-being strategy;

"43. *Acknowledges* the important role that the public sector can play as an employer and in developing an environment that enables the effective generation of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

"44. *Also acknowledges* the vital role that the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development and in advancing efforts towards full employment and decent work;

"45. *Recognizes* that steps should be taken to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization, giving priority to agricultural and non-farm sectors, and to maximize its benefits for poor people living and working in rural areas, while paying special attention to the development of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in rural areas, as well as subsistence economies, to secure their safe interaction with larger economies;

"46. *Also recognizes* the need to pay necessary attention to the social development of people in urban areas, especially the urban poor;

"47. *Further recognizes* the need to give priority to investing in and further contributing to sustainable agricultural development and microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship cooperatives and other forms of social enterprises and the participation and entrepreneurship of women as means to promote full productive employment and decent work for all;

"48. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in respect of meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit, underlines the call of the Economic and Social Council for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system and the ongoing efforts to harmonize the current initiatives on Africa, and requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to give due

prominence in its work to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

"49. *Also reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

"50. *Further reaffirms*, in this context, that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

"51. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

"52. *Also stresses* that international trade and stable financial systems can be effective tools to create favourable conditions for the development of all countries and that trade barriers and some trading practices continue to have negative effects on employment growth, particularly in developing countries;

"53. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

"54. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

"55. *Urges* Member States and the international community to fulfil all their commitments to meet the demands for social development, including social services and assistance, that have arisen from the global financial and economic crisis, which particularly affects the poorest and most vulnerable;

"56. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives taken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, as well as other initiatives, such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization and the Advance Market Commitments for Vaccines, and notes the New York Declaration of

20 September 2004, which launched the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative and called for further attention to raise funds urgently needed to help meet the Millennium Development Goals and to complement and ensure the long-term stability and predictability of foreign aid;

"57. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, and also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals;

"58. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, and emphasizes the need to take concrete actions on corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption;

"59. *Stresses* the importance of promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, encourages responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact, invites the private sector to take into account not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of its undertakings, and underlines the importance of the International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

"60. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within the respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development, to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

"61. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to emphasize in its review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and to address, inter alia, the impact of the world financial and economic crisis and the world food and energy crises on social development goals;

"62. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the sub-item entitled 'Implementation of the outcome of the World

Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly', and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at that session."

21. At its 49th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly" (A/C.3/66/L.11/Rev.1), submitted by the representative of Argentina on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina orally revised the text as follows:

(a) In the thirteenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 5, after the words "volatile energy and food", the word "crises" was replaced by the word "prices";

(b) At the end of the fourteenth preambular paragraph, after the words "policies in the area of agriculture", the words ", in particular agricultural subsidies," were deleted.

23. Also at its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.11/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 35, draft resolution V).

24. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see A/C.3/66/SR.49).

F. Draft resolutions A/C.3/66/L.12 and Rev.1

25. At the 22nd meeting, on 18 October, the representative of Argentina, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond" (A/C.3/66/L.12), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007 and 64/133 of 18 December 2009, concerning the proclamation of the International Year of the Family and the preparations for, observance of and follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

"*Noting* that in paragraph 5 of its resolution 59/111 and paragraph 2 of its resolution 59/147, respectively, the General Assembly underlined the need to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to develop concrete measures and approaches to address national priorities in dealing with family issues,

"*Noting also* the importance of designing, implementing and monitoring family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full

employment and decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity,

"*Recognizing* that the preparation for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 provide a useful opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

"*Aware* that a major objective of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family is to address the major concern of strengthening the capacity of national institutions to formulate, implement and monitor policies in respect of families,

"*Noting* that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

"*Convinced* of the necessity of ensuring an action-oriented follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family beyond 2004,

"*Recognizing* the important catalytic and supportive role of United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions in ensuring an action-oriented follow-up in the field of the family, including their positive contribution to strengthening national capacities in family policymaking,

"*Cognizant* of the need for continued inter-agency cooperation on family issues in order to generate greater awareness of this subject among the governing bodies of the United Nations system,

"*Convinced* that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

"*Noting* that, in its resolution 59/111, the General Assembly decided to celebrate the anniversary of the International Year of the Family on a ten-year basis,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary General,

"1. *Encourages* Governments to continue to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to integrate a family perspective into national policymaking;

"2. *Invites* Governments and regional intergovernmental entities to provide for more systematic national and regional data on family well-being and to identify and ensure support for constructive family policy developments, including the exchange of information on good policies and practices;

"3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt holistic approaches to policies and programmes that address family poverty, social exclusion and work-family

balance and that share good practices in those areas, and invites Member States to stimulate public debate and consultations on family-oriented and gender- and child-sensitive social protection policies, in accordance with the objectives of the International Year of the Family;

"4. *Also encourages* Member States to promote policies and programmes supporting intergenerational solidarity at the family and community levels and geared to reducing the vulnerability of younger and older generations through various social protection strategies;

"5. *Urges* Member States to create a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child;

"6. *Invites* Governments to continue to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family issues, and encourages the United Nations Programme on the Family, within its mandate, to assist Governments in this regard, including through the provision of technical assistance to build and develop national capacities in the area of formulating, implementing and monitoring family policies;

"7. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

"8. *Recommends* that United Nations agencies and bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and the private sector play a supportive role in promoting the objectives of the International Year of the Family;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, including a description of the state of preparation for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels;

"10. *Decides* to consider the topic 'Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family' at its sixty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled 'Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family'."

26. At its 43rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family" (A/C.3/66/L.12/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.12. Subsequently,

Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. Also at its 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.12/Rev.1 (see para. 35, draft resolution VI).

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Poland (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States of America (see A/C.3/66/SR.43).

G. Draft resolutions A/C.3/66/L.13 and Rev.1

29. At the 11th meeting, on 11 October, the representative of Argentina, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (A/C.3/66/L.13), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, its resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and its resolutions 60/135 of 16 December 2005, 61/142 of 19 December 2006, 62/130 of 18 December 2007, 63/151 of 18 December 2008, 64/132 of 18 December 2009 and 65/182 of 21 December 2010,

"*Recognizing* that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

"1. *Reaffirms* the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

"2. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, in particular older women, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication strategies and national development plans, and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their national strategies;

"3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to develop national capacity to address their national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, and invites Member States that have not done so to consider a step-by-step approach to developing capacity that includes the setting of national priorities, the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

"4. *Also encourages* Member States to overcome obstacles to the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action by devising strategies that take into account the entirety of the human life course and foster intergenerational

solidarity in order to increase the likelihood of greater success in the years ahead;

"5. *Further encourages* Member States to place particular emphasis on choosing national priorities that are realistic, sustainable and feasible and have the greatest likelihood of being achieved in the years ahead and to develop targets and indicators to measure progress in the implementation process;

"6. *Encourages* all Member States to further implement the Madrid Plan of Action as an integral part of their national development plans and poverty eradication strategies;

"7. *Invites* Member States to identify key priority areas for the remainder of the first decade of implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including empowering older persons and promoting their rights, raising awareness of ageing issues and building national capacity on ageing;

"8. *Recommends* that Member States increase awareness-raising of the Madrid Plan of Action, including by strengthening networks of national focal points on ageing, working with the regional commissions and enlisting the help of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to seek increased attention for ageing issues;

"9. *Encourages* Governments that have not done so to designate focal points for handling follow-up of national plans of action on ageing;

"10. *Invites* Governments to conduct their ageing-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners, in the interest of developing effective policies creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

"11. *Recommends* that Member States enhance their capacity regarding more effective data collection, statistics and qualitative information, disaggregated when necessary, in order to better assess the situation of older persons and to establish adequate monitoring mechanisms for programmes and policies geared towards ensuring the human rights of older persons;

"12. *Recommends* that States parties to existing international instruments incorporate the situation of older persons more explicitly into their reports, and encourages treaty body monitoring mechanisms and special procedure mandate holders, in accordance with their mandates, to pay more attention to the situation of older persons in their dialogue with Member States, in their consideration of the reports or in their country missions;

"13. *Encourages* Governments to continue their efforts to implement the Madrid Plan of Action and to mainstream the concerns of older persons into their policy agendas, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development and the realization of all human rights for older persons, and to prevent age discrimination and provide social integration;

"14. *Invites* Member States to ensure that older persons have access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate fully and justly in their societies and to claim full enjoyment of all human rights;

"15. *Calls upon* Member States to develop their national capacity for monitoring and enforcing the rights of older persons, in consultation with all sectors of society, including organizations of older persons through, inter alia, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights where applicable;

"16. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen and incorporate a gender perspective into all policy actions on ageing, as well as to eliminate and address discrimination on the basis of age and gender, and recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, including women's groups and organizations of older persons, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women, and promote positive images of older persons;

"17. *Further calls upon* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, as well as any cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, by designing more effective prevention strategies and stronger laws and policies to address these problems and their underlying factors;

"18. *Decides* to designate 15 June as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, and invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe it in an appropriate manner;

"19. *Calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, in accordance with the Madrid Plan of Action;

"20. *Stresses* that, in order to complement national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation is essential to support developing countries in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action, while recognizing the importance of assistance and the provision of financial assistance;

"21. *Encourages* the international community, including international and bilateral donors, to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons;

"22. *Also encourages* the international community to support national efforts to forge stronger partnerships with civil society, including organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations, community-based organizations, including caregivers, and the private sector, in an effort to help to build capacity on ageing issues;

"23. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and more specific information on gender and ageing;

"24. *Recognizes* the important role of various international and regional organizations that deal with training, capacity-building, policy design and

monitoring at the national and regional levels in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and acknowledges the work that is undertaken in various parts of the world, as well as regional initiatives, and institutes such as the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna;

"25. *Recommends* that Member States reaffirm the role of United Nations focal points on ageing, increase technical cooperation efforts, expand the role of the regional commissions on ageing issues and provide added resources for those efforts, facilitate the coordination of national and international non-governmental organizations on ageing and enhance cooperation with academia on a research agenda on ageing;

"26. *Reiterates* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the results of its first review and appraisal cycle, and in that connection encourages Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

"27. *Requests* the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, national implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, where appropriate;

"28. *Recommends* that the situation of older persons be taken into account in the ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

"29. *Welcomes* the work of the open-ended working group established by resolution 65/182, and recognizes the positive contributions of Member States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations, intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter, national human rights institutions and invited panellists during the first two working sessions of the open-ended working group;

"30. *Invites* States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter, to continue to make contributions to the work entrusted to the open-ended working group, as appropriate;

"31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the open-ended working group, within existing resources;

"32. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the integration of older persons in social development and the promotion of their human rights."

30. At its 44th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (A/C.3/66/L.13/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.13

and Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Iceland, Monaco, Montenegro, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.13/Rev.1 (see para. 35, draft resolution VII).

H. Draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.14

32. At the 16th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of El Salvador, on behalf also of Panama, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Brain Education as a tool for implementing the Millennium Development Goals and contributing to global peace and development" (A/C.3/66/L.14), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recognizing* that the United Nations aims to solve international problems and promote respect for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, nationality or religion, and thus stands at the centre of global peace,

"*Recalling with appreciation* its resolution 65/183 of 21 December 2010 on the United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all, in particular the Education for All goals, as a crucial element for achieving quality basic education and contributing to achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, addressing population growth, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy, and promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Recalling* its resolution 65/163 of 20 December 2010 on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), in which the General Assembly highlighted the importance of education in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All agenda, as well as the importance of promoting a holistic type of education for sustainable development, stability and peace,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 52/13 of 20 November 1997 on a culture of peace, in which the General Assembly called for the promotion of a culture of peace, including through education for peace and efforts aimed at the creation of conditions for peace and its consolidation,

"*Stressing* that societies and nations must make all efforts to overcome conflict, war, poverty, violations of all human rights and environmental degradation, and that to solve these problems and choose a future of hope the United Nations must change the values and conviction it pursues in education, including the acknowledgement that true peace must be created by individuals, communities and nations together,

"*Taking note with appreciation* that Brain Education, promoted by the International Brain Education Association, is a holistic type of education that raises awareness about the great potential of the human brain and its natural desire to solve the world's problems, unleashes creativity and awakens a sense of responsibility and ownership in the individuals, communities and nations that every choice they make determines the future of humanity and the planet,

"*Recognizing* that Brain Education is a tool that can contribute to bridging the gap between the developed and the developing countries in a sustainable manner, by helping young generations in the developing countries to recover their own strength and confidence to change themselves and their environment,

"*Affirming* that if individuals, communities and nations learn to live with the kind of awareness promoted by Brain Education, that is, as responsible world citizens who have a sincere concern for the future and believe in the potential of the brain, it can largely contribute to the harmonious global culture that the United Nations seeks,

"1. *Invites* all Member States to consider Brain Education as a tool to advance the Millennium Development Goals and global peace and development;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore, in cooperation with relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, how Brain Education can be included in their existing programmes, with a view to benefiting from this innovative educational tool that can contribute to the Millennium Development Goals in a holistic way;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Brain Education programme launched in Tonacatepeque, El Salvador in 2011 and welcomes the voluntary initiative of other Member States to include this tool in their own educational systems;

"4. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its sixty-seventh session under the agenda item entitled 'Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family'."

33. At the 43rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of El Salvador made a statement and withdrew draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.14 (see A/C.3/66/SR.43).

I. Draft decision proposed by the Chair

34. At its 49th meeting, on 22 November, on the proposal of the Chair, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/66/124) and on the world social situation 2011: the global social crisis (A/66/226) (see para. 36).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

35. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Programme of Action for Youth, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 50/81 of 14 December 1995 and 62/126 of 18 December 2007,[1]

Recalling also the outcome document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding, adopted by the General Assembly on 26 July 2011,[2]

Recalling further the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[3]

Welcoming the initiative of the Government of Sri Lanka to host in 2014 a world conference on youth in Colombo, with a focus on the participation and involvement of youth in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the participation of young representatives in national delegations at the General Assembly,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of youth, especially girls and young women, in many parts of the world has been negatively impacted by the world financial and economic crisis, and reaffirming that eradicating poverty continues to be among the greatest global challenges facing the world today, recognizing its impact beyond the socio-economic context,

Recognizing that the ways in which young people are able to address their aspirations and challenges and fulfil their potential will influence current social and economic conditions and the well-being and livelihood of future generations, and stressing the need for further efforts to promote the interests of youth, including the full enjoyment of their human rights, inter alia, by supporting young people in developing their potential and talents and tackling obstacles facing youth,

Recognizing that the international community has been challenged by multiple and interrelated crises, including the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, all of which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have

[1] In paragraph 1 of its resolution 47/1, the Commission for Social Development reaffirmed the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the Supplement thereto as a unified set of guiding principles, to be referred to henceforth as the World Programme of Action for Youth.

[2] See resolution 65/312.

[3] Resolution 63/303, annex.

adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries, and calling for enhanced cooperation and concerted action to address those challenges, taking into account the positive role that education can play in that respect,

1. *Reaffirms* the World Programme of Action for Youth,[4] including its fifteen interrelated priority areas, and calls upon Member States to continue its implementation at the local, national, regional and international levels;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding";[5]

3. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: United Nations system coordination and collaboration related to youth",[6] and welcomes the recent increased collaboration among the United Nations entities in the area of youth development;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that the attainment of the social development objectives may be hindered by the multiple and interrelated crises, including the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity;

5. *Recognizes* that young people in all countries are both a major human resource for development and key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation, and affirms that investment in youth development and education is crucial for sustainable social and economic development;

6. *Reaffirms* that the strengthening of international cooperation regarding youth, including through the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, the transfer of appropriate technology, capacity-building, the enhancement of dialogue, mutual understanding and the active participation of young people, are crucial elements of efforts towards achieving the eradication of poverty, full employment and social integration;

7. *Urges* Member States to promote the full and effective participation of young people and youth-led organizations in relevant decision-making processes, including in developing, implementing and monitoring policies, programmes and activities at all times, especially in times of crisis;

8. *Also urges* Member States to specifically address youth development in their economic and financial recovery measures by emphasizing youth employment and promoting entrepreneurship, volunteerism and the development of formal, informal and non-formal educational and training systems in line with the needs of young people and their societies, and encourages all relevant stakeholders, including academia, the private sector, trade unions and financial institutions, to promote social responsibility and to develop partnerships in this regard;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the well-being of young people, particularly the poor and the marginalized, through comprehensive policies and action plans and, in particular, to address poverty, employment and social

[4] Resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

[5] A/66/129.

[6] A/66/61-E/2001/3.

integration as fundamental aspects of their national development agendas, and encourages the international community and the United Nations system to support Member States in this regard;

10. *Stresses* the potential of information and communications technology to improve the quality of life of young people in order to enable them to better participate in the global economy and, in this regard, calls upon Member States, with the support of the United Nations system, donors, the private sector and civil society, to ensure universal, non-discriminatory, equitable, safe and affordable access to information and communications technology, especially in schools and public places, and to remove the barriers to bridging the digital divide, including through the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and international cooperation, as well as to promote the development of locally relevant content and implement measures to equip young people with the knowledge and skills to use information and communications technology appropriately and safely;

11. *Stresses* that young people are particularly vulnerable in the labour market in times of crisis, and, in order to meet the needs of youth in a rapidly changing labour market, recognizes that promoting full employment, decent work and entrepreneurship requires investing in education, training and skills development for young women and men, strengthening social protection and health systems, applying internationally agreed labour standards, paying special attention to young people employed in the informal economy and the progressive and effective elimination of child labour;

12. *Recognizes* that youth employment and job opportunities for youth contribute to social stability, cohesion and inclusion and that States have an important role in addressing the demands of youth in this regard, notes that the Global Jobs Pact provides recommendations and policy options for States, and invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other stakeholders to support national efforts aimed at enhancing employment for youth;

13. *Urges* Member States to address the challenges of girls and young women, as well as gender stereotypes that perpetuate discrimination against girls and young women and stereotypic roles of men and women that are preclusive of social development, by reaffirming the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease, and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of young women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

14. *Recognizes* the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis on the quality of life and health of young people, and in this regard encourages Member States to promote health education and health literacy among young people, including through evidence-based education and information strategies and programmes in and out of schools and through public campaigns, as well as to increase the access of youth to affordable, safe and effective health care by paying

special attention to, and raising awareness regarding, nutrition, including eating disorders and obesity, the effects of non-communicable and communicable diseases and sexual and reproductive health, as well as measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS;

15. *Urges* Member States to increase efforts, including to address the ongoing social impact of the crises, to improve the quality of education and promote universal access to education, particularly for young women, out-of-school youth, youth with disabilities, indigenous youth, youth in rural areas, youth migrants and youth living with HIV and affected by AIDS, without discrimination on any basis, to ensure that they can acquire the knowledge, capacities, skills and ethical values needed, including by appropriate access to scholarships and other mobility programmes, non-formal education, technical and vocational education and training, in order to further develop their contributions to societies as relevant actors to promote development;

16. *Also urges* Member States to take concerted actions in conformity with international law to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the rights of young people living under foreign occupation to promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

17. *Further urges* Member States to take effective measures in conformity with international law to protect young people affected or exploited by terrorism and incitement;

18. *Urges* Member States to promote equal opportunities for all, to combat all forms of discrimination against young people, including that based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status and to foster social integration for social groups such as young persons with disabilities, young migrants and indigenous youth on an equal basis with others;

19. *Encourages* Member States to consider including youth representatives in their delegations at all relevant discussions in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions and at relevant United Nations conferences, as appropriate, bearing in mind the principle of gender balance and non-discrimination, and, inter alia, to consider establishing a national youth delegate programme, and emphasizes that such youth representatives should be selected through a transparent process which ensures that they have a suitable mandate to represent young people in their countries;

20. *Calls upon* donors, including Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to actively contribute to the United Nations Youth Fund in order to facilitate the participation of youth representatives from developing countries in the activities of the United Nations, taking into account the need for greater geographic balance of youth representation, as well as to accelerate the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth and to support the production of the World Youth Report, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to encourage contributions to the Fund;

21. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Programme on Youth within the existing resources of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs so as to meet the increasing demands on the Programme;

22. *Requests* that United Nations entities enhance their coordination and intensify efforts towards a more coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to youth development through, inter alia, the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, calls upon the United Nations entities and relevant partners to develop additional measures to support national, regional and international efforts in addressing challenges hindering youth development, and in this regard encourages close collaboration with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, particularly youth-led organizations.

Draft resolution II
Promoting social integration through social inclusion

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/12 of 22 July 2010 on promoting social integration,

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[1] in which Heads of State and Government acknowledged the significant importance of promoting comprehensive systems of social protection that provide universal access to essential social services, consistent with national priorities and circumstances, to meet internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Taking note with appreciation of the study by the United Nations Children's Fund entitled *Narrowing the Gaps to Meet the Goals*, released on 7 September 2010, which shows that an equity-focused approach to child survival and development, focusing on reaching the most deprived and vulnerable children, proves to be a practical and effective strategy for meeting the health Millennium Development Goals for children,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to realizing the universal right to work, an adequate standard of living, necessary social services and social security,

Stressing that the promotion of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth is necessary to achieve poverty eradication and should be complemented as appropriate by effective social protection policies, including social inclusion policies,

Recognizing that the gains of economic growth should benefit also those who are in vulnerable or marginalized situations,

Recognizing that social inclusion policies and systems play a critical role in promoting an inclusive society, and are also crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion and inclusion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

Reaffirming the important role of corporate social responsibility and accountability in contributing to an enabling environment to promote economic growth and social integration,

Recognizing that social inclusion policies also strengthen the democratic process,

[1] See resolution 65/1.

Stressing that social inclusion policies should promote gender equality and empowerment of women and equal access to opportunities and social protection for all, in particular for those who are in vulnerable or marginalized situations,

Acknowledging that the participation of persons in vulnerable or marginalized situations is crucial to formulating and implementing social inclusion policies that effectively achieve social integration, as appropriate,

Recognizing the important role played by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in promoting social integration, inter alia, through social programmes and support for the development of socially inclusive policies,

Stressing the importance of an enabling international environment, in particular enhanced international cooperation to support national efforts towards promoting social integration through social inclusion in every country, including the fulfilment of all commitments on official development assistance, debt relief, market access, financial and technical support and capacity-building,

Expressing concern that, in times of economic and financial crisis and ongoing concern about energy and food insecurity, social exclusion can be exacerbated; in this regard sustainable and reliable social inclusion policies and programmes can play a positive role,

1. *Stresses* that States, which bear the main responsibility for social integration and social inclusion, should prioritize the creation of a "society for all"[2] based on respect for all human rights and the principles of equality among individuals, the access to basic social services and the promotion of the active participation of every member of society, in particular those in vulnerable or marginalized situations, in all aspects of life, including civic, social, economic and political activities, as well as participation in decision-making processes;

2. *Calls upon* States to promote a more equitable participation in and access to economic growth gains through, inter alia, policies that ensure inclusive labour markets and by implementing socially responsive macroeconomic policies in which employment has a key role, and social inclusion strategies which promote social integration ensuring social protection floors for those who are in vulnerable or marginalized situations, as defined by each country in accordance with its individual circumstances, including on a demand-driven basis, and the promotion and protection of their social and economic rights;

3. *Encourages* States to consider, when appropriate, the creation of national institutions or agencies for promoting, implementing and evaluating social inclusion programmes and mechanisms at the national and local levels;

4. *Also encourages* States, together with relevant United Nations entities, to continue monitoring progress towards the relevant Millennium Development Goals, in particular regarding their indicators, as their achievement is an essential element to shape and promote national policies for social inclusion;

5. *Invites* Member States, and encourages regional organizations, to support national efforts to achieve inclusive societies, in particular in developing countries,

[2] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, para. 66.

upon their request, by providing, inter alia, financial and technical cooperation for the design and implementation of sound social inclusion policies;

6. *Encourages* Member States to mainstream social integration objectives into social inclusion policies, promoting the participation of persons in vulnerable or marginalized situations in planning, implementing and monitoring processes, in collaboration, as appropriate, with relevant organizations of the United Nations development system, regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, development and social partners, the private sector and civil society organizations;

7. *Invites* States, relevant organizations of the United Nations development system, regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, development and social partners, private sector and civil society organizations to exchange views and share information on sound social inclusion policies and best practices;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

9. *Decides* to consider the question further at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Social development".

Draft resolution III
Cooperatives in social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/90 of 16 December 1992, 49/155 of 23 December 1994, 51/58 of 12 December 1996, 54/123 of 17 December 1999, 56/114 of 19 December 2001, 58/131 of 22 December 2003, 60/132 of 16 December 2005, 62/128 of 18 December 2007, 64/136 of 18 December 2009 and 65/184 of 21 December 2010 concerning cooperatives in social development,

Recognizing that cooperatives, in their various forms, promote the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of all people, including women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, are becoming a significant factor of economic and social development and contribute to the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing also the important contribution and potential of all forms of cooperatives to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including their five-year reviews, the World Food Summit, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit,

Noting with appreciation the potential role of cooperative development in the improvement of the social and economic conditions of indigenous peoples and rural communities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the proclamation of the year 2012 as the International Year of Cooperatives and the launch of the Year on 31 October 2011;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, as well as the United Nations and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of the International Year of Cooperatives as a way of promoting cooperatives and raising awareness of their contribution to social and economic development and to share good practices on the implementation of the activities carried out during the Year;

4. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in partnership with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to consider developing a road map or plan of action for the promotion of cooperatives for sustainable socio-economic development beyond the International Year of Cooperatives and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session so as to ensure a focused and effective follow-up to the activities of the Year;

5. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General to focus support on cooperatives as sustainable and successful business enterprises that contribute directly to employment generation, poverty reduction and social protection, across a variety of economic sectors in urban and rural areas;

[1] A/66/136.

6. *Encourages* Governments to keep under review, as appropriate, the legal and administrative provisions governing the activities of cooperatives in order to enhance the growth and sustainability of cooperatives in a rapidly changing socio-economic environment by, inter alia, providing a level playing field for cooperatives vis-à-vis other business and social enterprises, including appropriate tax incentives and access to financial services and markets;

7. *Urges* Governments, relevant international organizations and the specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including their five-year reviews, the World Food Summit, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit by, inter alia:

(a) Utilizing and developing fully the potential and contribution of cooperatives for the attainment of social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration;

(b) Encouraging and facilitating the establishment and development of cooperatives, including taking measures aimed at enabling people living in poverty or belonging to vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and indigenous peoples, to fully participate, on a voluntary basis, in cooperatives and to address their social service needs;

(c) Taking appropriate measures aimed at creating a supportive and enabling environment for the development of cooperatives by, inter alia, developing an effective partnership between Governments and the cooperative movement through joint consultative councils and/or advisory bodies and by promoting and implementing better legislation, research, sharing of good practices, training, technical assistance and capacity-building of cooperatives, especially in the fields of management, auditing and marketing skills;

(d) Raising public awareness of the contribution of cooperatives to employment generation and to socio-economic development, promoting comprehensive research and statistical data-gathering on the activities, employment and overall socio-economic impact of cooperatives at the national and international levels and promoting sound national policy formulation by harmonizing statistical methodologies;

8. *Invites* Governments, in collaboration with the cooperative movement, to develop programmes aimed at enhancing capacity-building of cooperatives, including by strengthening the organizational, management and financial skills of their members, while respecting the principles of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and to introduce and support programmes to improve the access of cooperatives to new technologies;

9. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate, the growth of agricultural cooperatives through easy access to affordable finance, adoption of sustainable production techniques, investments in rural infrastructure

and irrigation, strengthened marketing mechanisms and support for the participation of women in economic activities;

10. *Also invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate, the growth of financial cooperatives to meet the goal of inclusive finance by providing easy access to affordable financial services for all;

11. *Encourages* Governments to intensify and expand the availability and accessibility of research on the operations and contribution of cooperatives and to establish methodologies for the collection and dissemination of comparable global data on and the good practices of cooperative enterprises, in collaboration with all stakeholders;

12. *Invites* Governments, relevant international organizations, the specialized agencies and local, national and international cooperative organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Cooperatives annually, on the first Saturday of July, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/90;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations and other international organizations and national, regional and international cooperative organizations, to continue rendering support to Member States, as appropriate, in their efforts to create a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives, providing assistance for human resources development, technical advice and training and promoting an exchange of experience and best practices through, inter alia, conferences, workshops and seminars at the national and regional levels;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including an overview of the activities that have been implemented during the International Year of Cooperatives.

Draft resolution IV
High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[1] the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities[2] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[3] in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in which it recognized the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level, and stressing the duty of Member States to achieve greater justice and equality for all, in particular persons with disabilities,

Noting that persons with disabilities, who face a greater risk of living in absolute poverty, make up an estimated 15 per cent of the world's population,[4] of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries,[5] and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular for developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 65/186 of 21 December 2010, by which it requested the Secretary-General to submit information on the implementation of the resolution, with a view to convening, within existing resources, a high-level meeting at the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly on strengthening efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities";[6]

2. *Decides* to convene a one-day High-level Meeting of the General Assembly, at the level of Heads of State and Government, on 23 September 2013, the Monday before the start of the general debate of the sixty-eighth session, with the overarching theme "The way forward: a disability inclusive development agenda

[1] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[2] Resolution 48/96, annex.

[3] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[4] According to the *Report on Disability 2011*, published by the World Health Organization and the World Bank, an estimated 15 per cent of the world's population lives with a disability.

[5] General Assembly resolution 65/186 states that "persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world's population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries". The figure of 80 per cent, which originated from the United Nations Development Programme, was quoted widely in a discussion paper entitled "Disability and poverty: a survey of World Bank poverty assessments and implications" (Jeanine Braithwaite and Daniel Mont, SP discussion paper No. 0805, World Bank, February 2008).

[6] A/66/128.

towards 2015 and beyond", which shall be funded within existing resources, in order to strengthen efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts;

3. *Also decides* that the organizational arrangements for the High-level Meeting should be as follows:

(a) The High-level Meeting will comprise a plenary meeting and two consecutive informal interactive round tables, the round tables to be chaired by Member States at the invitation of the President of the General Assembly, and the themes for the round tables will be decided by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States;

(b) The opening plenary meeting will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, an eminent person actively engaged in disability issues and a representative of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, both of whom will be chosen by the President of the Assembly;

(c) The Chairs of the round tables will present summaries of the discussions at the closing plenary meeting;

(d) In order to promote interactive and substantive discussions, participation in each round table will include Member States, observers and representatives of entities of the United Nations system, as well as selected representatives of civil society, organizations of persons with disabilities and the private sector;

4. *Further decides* that the High-level Meeting will result in a concise, action-oriented outcome document in support of the aims of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, and requests the President of the General Assembly to produce a draft text, in consultation with Member States, taking into account input from organizations of persons with disabilities, and to convene informal consultations, within existing resources, at an appropriate date in order to enable sufficient consideration and agreement by Member States prior to the Meeting;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to consider including in their delegations to the High-level Meeting persons with disabilities, bearing in mind the principles of gender balance and non-discrimination and the fact that there are disability and age diversities;

6. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council who will participate in the High-level Meeting;

7. *Also invites* the President of the General Assembly, following appropriate consultations with Member States, to draw up a list of representatives of other non-governmental organizations, organizations of persons with disabilities, relevant civil society organizations and the private sector who might participate in the High-level Meeting, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, and to submit the list to Member States for consideration on a no-objection basis and bring to the attention of the General Assembly the finalized list;

8. *Encourages* all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, private sector entities and other relevant stakeholders to consider supporting the participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular, to give a prominent role to delegates who are persons with disabilities and representatives of non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations from those countries, in order to promote the broadest possible participation, and requests the Secretary-General to take, within existing resources, all necessary measures in this regard, including the accessibility of the High-level Meeting;

9. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the Meeting, taking into account the length of the meetings, the identification of the eminent person actively engaged in disability issues and the representative of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to speak at the opening plenary meeting, the identification of a representative of a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council active in disability issues to speak at the first round table and the identification of Chairs for the round tables, bearing in mind the level of representation and equitable geographical representation.

Draft resolution V
Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,[2] as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit[4] and at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further its resolution 60/209 of 22 December 2005 on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),

Recalling its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/18 of 24 July 2008 on promoting full employment and decent work for all and Council resolution 2010/12 of 22 July 2010 on promoting social integration, and welcoming the decision of the Commission for Social Development to have "Poverty eradication" as the priority theme for the 2011-2012 review and policy cycle,

Noting with appreciation the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive

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[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 65/1.

to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development",[6]

Noting that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including its objective of social protection, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,[7] in which the particular role of the Organization in promoting fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts were acknowledged, as well as in the Global Jobs Pact,

Emphasizing the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the three core themes of social development, namely, poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously,

Recognizing also that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of economic and social development,

Expressing deep concern that attainment of the social development objectives is being hindered by the ongoing adverse impact of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and the challenges posed by climate change,

Recognizing the complex character of the current global food crisis and ongoing food insecurity, including food price volatility, as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, which is also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of the necessary technology, and recognizing also that a strong commitment from national governments and the international community as a whole is required to confront the major threats to food security and to ensure that policies in the area of agriculture, do not distort trade and worsen the food crisis,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and its manifestations, such as hunger, trafficking in human beings, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and illiteracy, are particularly severe in developing countries, while acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating extreme poverty,

Recognizing the importance of the international community in supporting national capacity-building efforts in the area of social development, while recognizing the primary responsibility of national governments in this regard,

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

[7] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

Affirming its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed,

Recognizing the need to enhance access to the benefits of trade for developing countries, including agricultural trade, in order to foster social development,

Recognizing also that social inclusion is a means for achieving social integration and is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[b]

2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[1] in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

5. *Expresses deep concern* that the ongoing adverse impact of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and food insecurity and the challenges posed by climate change, as well as the lack of results so far in the multilateral trade negotiations, have negative implications for social development;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the policy space of national governments, in particular in the areas of social expenditure and social protection programmes, and calls upon international financial institutions and donors to support developing countries in achieving their social development, in line with their national priorities and strategies by, among other things, providing debt relief;

7. *Recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the

[b] A/66/124

General Assembly has not been fully implemented in national and international policymaking and, although poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

8. *Acknowledges* that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), launched after the World Summit for Social Development, has provided the long-term vision for sustained and concerted efforts at the national and international levels to eradicate poverty;

9. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the first Decade has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit, the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and the International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Monterrey Consensus,[9] have reinforced the priority and urgency of poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda;

11. *Also emphasizes* that poverty eradication policies should attack poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations, and that equity and the reduction of inequalities need to be incorporated in those policies;

12. *Reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

13. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive and people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

14. *Also stresses* that stability in global financial systems and corporate social responsibility and accountability, as well as national economic policies that

[9] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

have an impact on other stakeholders, are essential in creating an enabling international environment to promote economic growth and social development;

15. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

17. *Encourages* Governments to promote effective participation of people in civic, social, economic and political activities, as well as in the planning and implementation of social integration policies and strategies, in order to better achieve the goals of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work and social integration;

18. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the most disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, in order to deliver social justice combined with economic efficiency, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and further reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, taking fully into account the social impact and dimension of globalization;

19. *Also reaffirms* that there is an urgent need to create an environment at the national and international levels that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development and that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and also reaffirms that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social well-being for all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization;

20. *Stresses* the importance of removing obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their exclusion from labour markets;

21. *Reaffirms* the need to address all forms of violence in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, particularly against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and discrimination, including xenophobia, recognizes that violence increases challenges to States and societies in

the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, and further recognizes that terrorism, trafficking in arms, organized crime, trafficking in persons, money-laundering, ethnic and religious conflict, civil war, politically motivated killing and genocide present fundamental threats to societies and pose increasing challenges to States and societies in the attainment of conditions conducive to social development, and that they further present urgent and compelling reasons for action by Governments individually and, as appropriate, jointly to foster social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity;

22. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to mainstream the goal of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities, as well as to support efforts of Member States aimed at achieving this objective, and invites financial institutions to support efforts in this regard;

23. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying international labour standards;

24. *Also recognizes* that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work, tripartism and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

25. *Encourages* States to design and implement policies and strategies for poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all, including the creation of full and productive employment that is appropriately and adequately remunerated, as well as policies and strategies for social integration that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and address the specific needs of social groups such as young people, persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants and indigenous peoples, taking into account the concerns of these groups in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development programmes and policies;

26. *Stresses* the need to allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour market participation and wage inequalities, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men;

27. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and social development, and stresses the importance of enforcing labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

28. *Recognizes* that, since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[10] the World Programme of Action for

[10] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Youth,[11] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[12] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[13] and the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action;[14]

29. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer and job creation programmes and social protection systems, are needed;

30. *Recognizes* the importance of providing social protection schemes for the formal and informal economy as instruments to achieve equity, inclusion and stability and cohesion of societies, and emphasizes the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

31. *Stresses* that poverty eradication policies should, inter alia, ensure that people living in poverty have access to education, health, water and sanitation and other public and social services, as well as access to productive resources, including credit, land, training, technology, knowledge and information, and ensure that citizens and local communities participate in decision-making on social development policies and programmes in this regard;

32. *Recognizes* that the social integration of people living in poverty should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including nutrition, health, water, sanitation, housing and access to education and employment, through integrated development strategies;

33. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health care, eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly young people, older persons and persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed by globalization and market-driven reforms to social development in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

34. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, recognizing the need for social protection systems to provide social security and support labour-market participation, invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies and policies on extending social security coverage, and urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a systemic base to address poverty and vulnerability;

[11] Resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

[12] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[13] Resolution 61/295, annex.

[14] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

35. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to support national efforts of Member States to achieve inclusive social development in a coherent and coordinated manner;

36. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the areas of education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social security, and notes the attention paid to those areas in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

37. *Recognizes* the need to formulate social development policies in an integral, articulated and participative manner, recognizing poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon, calls for interlinked public policies on this matter, and underlines the need for public policies to be included in a comprehensive development and well-being strategy;

38. *Acknowledges* the role that the public sector can play as an employer and its importance in developing an environment that enables the effective generation of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

39. *Also acknowledges* the vital role that the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development and in advancing efforts towards full employment and decent work;

40. *Recognizes* that steps should be taken to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization, giving priority to agricultural and non-farm sectors, and to maximize its benefits for poor people living and working in rural areas, while paying special attention to the development of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in rural areas, as well as subsistence economies, to secure their safe interaction with larger economies;

41. *Also recognizes* the need to pay necessary attention to the social development of people in urban areas, especially the urban poor;

42. *Further recognizes* the need to give priority to investing in and further contributing to sustainable agricultural development and microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship cooperatives and other forms of social enterprises and the participation and entrepreneurship of women as means to promote full productive employment and decent work for all;

43. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in respect of meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit,[15] underlines the call of the Economic and Social Council for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system and the ongoing efforts to harmonize the current initiatives on Africa, and requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to give due prominence in its work to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[16]

44. *Also reaffirms*, in this context, that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

[15] See resolution 60/1, para. 68.

[16] A/57/304, annex.

45. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

46. *Also stresses* that international trade and stable financial systems can be effective tools to create favourable conditions for the development of all countries and that trade barriers and some trading practices continue to have negative effects on employment growth, particularly in developing countries;

47. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

48. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

49. *Urges* Member States and the international community to fulfil all their commitments to meet the demands for social development, including social services and assistance, that have arisen from the global financial and economic crisis, which particularly affects the poorest and most vulnerable;

50. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives taken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, as well as other initiatives such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization and the Advance Market Commitments for Vaccines, and notes the New York Declaration of 20 September 2004, which launched the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative and called for further attention to raise funds urgently needed to help to meet the Millennium Development Goals and to complement and ensure the long-term stability and predictability of foreign aid;

51. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, and also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals;

52. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, and emphasizes the need to

take concrete actions on corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption;

53. *Stresses* the importance of promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, encourages responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact, invites the private sector to take into account not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of its undertakings, and underlines the importance of the International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

54. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development,[17] to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

55. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to emphasize in its review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and to address, inter alia, the impact of the world financial and economic crisis and the world food and energy crises on social development goals;

56. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at that session.

[17] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 6* (E/2005/26), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/234.

Draft resolution VI
Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007 and 64/133 of 18 December 2009, concerning the proclamation of the International Year of the Family and the preparations for, observance of and follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

Noting that in paragraph 5 of its resolution 59/111 and paragraph 2 of its resolution 59/147, respectively, the General Assembly underlined the need to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to develop concrete measures and approaches to address national priorities in dealing with family issues,

Noting also the importance of designing, implementing and monitoring family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity,

Recognizing that the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 provide a useful opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Aware that a major objective of the International Year of the Family is to address the major concern of strengthening the capacity of national institutions to formulate, implement and monitor policies in respect of families,

Noting that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Convinced of the necessity of ensuring an action-oriented follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family beyond 2004,

Recognizing the important catalytic and supportive role of United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions in ensuring an action-oriented follow-up in the field of the family, including their positive contribution to strengthening national capacities in family policymaking,

Cognizant of the need for continued inter-agency cooperation on family issues in order to generate greater awareness of this subject among the governing bodies of the United Nations system,

Convinced that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

Noting that, in its resolution 59/111, the General Assembly decided to celebrate the anniversary of the International Year of the Family on a ten-year basis,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Encourages* Governments to continue to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to integrate a family perspective into national policymaking;

2. *Invites* Governments and regional intergovernmental entities to provide for more systematic national and regional data on family well-being and to identify and ensure support for constructive family policy developments, including the exchange of information on good policies and practices;

3. *Urges* Member States to view 2014 as a target year by which concrete efforts will be made to improve family well-being through the implementation of effective national policies, strategies and programmes;

4. *Encourages* Member States to adopt holistic approaches to policies and programmes that address family poverty, social exclusion and work-family balance and that share good practices in those areas, and invites Member States to stimulate public debate and consultations on family-oriented and gender- and child-sensitive social protection policies, in accordance with the objectives of the International Year of the Family;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to promote policies and programmes supporting intergenerational solidarity at the family and community levels and geared to reducing the vulnerability of younger and older generations through various social protection strategies;

6. *Urges* Member States to create a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child;

7. *Invites* Governments to continue to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family issues, and encourages the United Nations Programme on the Family, within its mandate, to assist Governments in this regard, including through the provision of technical assistance to build and develop national capacities in the area of formulating, implementing and monitoring family policies;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider undertaking activities in preparation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at the national level;

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[1] A/66/62-E/2011/4.

9. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

10. *Recommends* that United Nations agencies and bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and the private sector play a supportive role in promoting the objectives of the International Year of the Family;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, including a description of the state of preparation for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels;

12. *Decides* to consider the topic "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family" at its sixty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family".

Draft resolution VII
Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration[1] and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[2] its resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and its resolutions 60/135 of 16 December 2005, 61/142 of 19 December 2006, 62/130 of 18 December 2007, 63/151 of 18 December 2008, 64/132 of 18 December 2009 and 65/182 of 21 December 2010,

Recognizing that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing,[3]

Recognizing that, by 2050, more than 20 per cent of the world's population will be 60 or older and also recognizing that the increase in the number of older people will be greatest and most rapid in the developing world,

Deeply concerned that the situation of older persons in many parts of the world has been negatively affected by the world financial and economic crisis,

Recognizing the essential contribution the majority of older men and women can continue to make to the functioning of society if adequate guarantees are in place,

Noting that older women outnumber older men, and noting with concern that older women often face multiple forms of discrimination resulting from their gender-based roles in society, compounded by their age, disability or other grounds, which affect the enjoyment of their human rights,

1. *Reaffirms* the Political Declaration[1] and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;[2]

2. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, in particular older women, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication strategies and national development plans, and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their national strategies;

3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to develop national capacity to address their national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, and invites Member States that have not done so to consider a step-by-step approach to developing capacity that includes the setting of national priorities, the strengthening of institutional

[1] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] A/66/173.

mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to overcome obstacles to the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action by devising strategies that take into account the entirety of the human life course and foster intergenerational solidarity in order to increase the likelihood of greater success in the years ahead;

5. *Further encourages* Member States to place particular emphasis on choosing national priorities that are realistic, sustainable and feasible and have the greatest likelihood of being achieved in the years ahead and to develop targets and indicators to measure progress in the implementation process;

6. *Encourages* all Member States to further implement the Madrid Plan of Action as an integral part of their national development plans and poverty eradication strategies;

7. *Invites* Member States to identify key priority areas for the remainder of the first decade of implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including empowering older persons and promoting their rights, raising awareness of ageing issues and building national capacity to address ageing;

8. *Recommends* that Member States increase awareness-raising of the Madrid Plan of Action, including by strengthening networks of national focal points on ageing, working with the regional commissions and enlisting the help of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to seek increased attention for ageing issues;

9. *Encourages* Governments that have not done so to designate focal points for handling follow-up of national plans of action on ageing;

10. *Invites* Governments to conduct their ageing-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners, in the interest of developing effective policies creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

11. *Recommends* that Member States enhance their capacity regarding more effective data collection, statistics and qualitative information, disaggregated when necessary by relevant factors including sex and disability, in order to better assess the situation of older persons and to set adequate monitoring mechanisms for programmes and policies geared towards protecting the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by older persons;

12. *Also recommends* that States parties to existing international human rights instruments address the situation of older persons, where appropriate, more explicitly in their reports, and encourages treaty body monitoring mechanisms and special procedure mandate holders, in accordance with their mandates, to pay more attention to the situation of older persons in their dialogue with Member States, in their consideration of the reports or in their country missions;

13. *Calls upon* Governments to ensure, as appropriate, conditions that enable families and communities to provide care and protection to persons as they age, and to evaluate improvements in the health status of older persons, including on a gender-specific basis, and to reduce disability and mortality;

14. *Encourages* Governments to continue their efforts to implement the Madrid Plan of Action and to mainstream the concerns of older persons into their policy agendas, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development and the realization of all human rights for older persons, and to prevent age discrimination and provide social integration;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening intergenerational partnerships and solidarity among generations, and in this regard calls upon Member States to promote opportunities for voluntary, constructive and regular interaction between young people and older generations in the family, the workplace and society at large;

16. *Encourages* Member States to adopt social policies that promote the development of community services for older persons, taking into account the psychological and physical aspects of ageing and the special needs of older women;

17. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that older persons have access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate fully and justly in their societies and to claim full enjoyment of all human rights;

18. *Calls upon* Member States to develop their national capacity for monitoring and enforcing the rights of older persons, in consultation with all sectors of society, including organizations of older persons, through, inter alia, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights where applicable;

19. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen and incorporate a gender and disability perspective into all policy actions on ageing, as well as to address and eliminate discrimination on the basis of age, gender or disability, and recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, in particular with relevant organizations with an interest in the matter, including organizations of older persons, of women and of persons with disabilities, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women and older persons with disabilities, and promote positive images of older persons;

20. *Further calls upon* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, as well as any cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, by designing and implementing more effective prevention strategies and stronger laws and policies to address these problems and their underlying factors;

21. *Decides* to designate 15 June as the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day and invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe it in an appropriate manner;

22. *Calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, in accordance with the Madrid Plan of Action;

23. *Stresses* that, in order to complement national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation is essential to support developing countries in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action, while recognizing the importance of assistance and the provision of financial assistance;

24. *Encourages* the international community, including international and bilateral donors, to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons, while bearing in mind that countries have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development;

25. *Also encourages* the international community to support national efforts to forge stronger partnerships with civil society, including organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations, community-based organizations, including caregivers, and the private sector, in an effort to help to build capacity on ageing issues;

26. *Further encourages* the international community and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing, as appropriate, in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and more specific information on gender and ageing;

27. *Recognizes* the important role of various international and regional organizations that deal with training, capacity-building, policy design and monitoring at the national and regional levels in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and acknowledges the work that is undertaken in various parts of the world, as well as regional initiatives, and by institutes such as the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna;

28. *Recommends* that Member States reaffirm the role of United Nations focal points on ageing, increase technical cooperation efforts, expand the role of the regional commissions on ageing issues, especially in the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action during the tenth anniversary of its adoption in 2012, and provide added resources for those efforts, facilitate the coordination of national and international non-governmental organizations on ageing and enhance cooperation with academia on a research agenda on ageing;

29. *Reiterates* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the results of its first review and appraisal cycle, and in this regard encourages Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

30. *Requests* the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, national implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, where appropriate;

31. *Recommends* that the situation of older persons be taken into account in the ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[4]

[4] See resolution 55/2.

32. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the open-ended working group established by the General Assembly in paragraph 28 of resolution 65/182 and recognizes the positive contributions of Member States, as well as relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations, intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and invited panellists during the first two working sessions of the open-ended working group;

33. *Invites* States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter, to continue to make contributions to the work entrusted to the open-ended working group, as appropriate;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the open-ended working group, within existing resources;

35. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the integration of older persons, including older women, in social development and the promotion of the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by older persons.

36. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Reports considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of social development

The General Assembly decides to take note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly[1] and on the world social situation 2011: the global social crisis,[2] submitted under the item entitled "Social development".

[1] A/66/124.
[2] A/66/226.